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SLEEVE-TYPE PIPE JOINT

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a sleeve-type pipe joint for
5 connecting resin or thin metal pipes, particularly to a sleeve-type pipe joint
having parts that are not separated in an assembled state and capable of
connecting pipes by a single operation with a tool.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Resin pipes made of polyethylene, polypropylene, polybutene,
polyvinyl chloride, etc. have widely been used as fluid-conveying pipes
such as gas pipes, running water pipes, etc. There are various methods for
connecting these resin pipes, and the most widely used method is a type in
which a nut is screwed to a joint body, a mechanical connecting method
15 comprising mounting a locking ring member and a packing between the
joint body and the nut, and screwing the nut with a wrench to compress the
locking ring member and the packing to achieve sealing.

However, the above mechanically connectable pipe joint is
disadvantageous in that it is impossible to confirm after the fastening
20 operation whether or not the pipe is fully inserted into the pipe joint, and
that it is also difficult to confirm how tight the nut is fastened, resulting in
unevenness in the performance of the pipe connection. The confirmation
of how well the pipe joint is connected is only a leak test after the fastening
operation. Even if the connected pipe joint has passed the leak test
25 conducted for a short period of time after the fastening operation, the
detachment of the pipe from the pipe joint and leak are likely to take place
during a long period of use.

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide a sleeve-type pipe joint capable of surely connecting pipes by a simple fastening operation with a relatively small tool without causing such problems as insufficient insertion of pipes, insufficient fastening of nuts, erroneous positioning of locking ring members, and unevenness of connecting strength, with ease to confirm after the fastening operation how well the pipes are connected.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

10 The first sleeve-type pipe joint of the present invention comprises a joint body having a cylindrical projection adapted to be inserted into a pipe to be connected; a ring member having a larger inner diameter than the outer diameter of the pipe; and a resiliently deformable, cylindrical sleeve member disposed between the ring member and the pipe, at least one of an inner surface of the ring member and an outer surface of the sleeve member being provided with a tapered portion, such that when one of the ring member and the sleeve member is slidingly moved, the sleeve member is deformed inward, resulting in tight connection of the inner surface of the pipe to the outer surface of the cylindrical projection; at least one of the ring member and the sleeve member having at least one portion engageable with the joint body, so that when the ring member and the sleeve member are assembled to the joint body, the ring member and the sleeve member are locked to the joint body.

25 One example of the first sleeve-type pipe joint of the present invention comprises a joint body having a cylindrical projection adapted to be inserted into a pipe to be connected; a high-rigidity ring member having a larger inner diameter than the outer diameter of the pipe and at least one portion engageable with the joint body; and a resiliently deformable,

cylindrical sleeve member adapted to be pressed into a space between the ring member and the pipe, at least one of an inner surface of the ring member and an outer surface of the sleeve member being provided with a tapered portion, such that when the sleeve member is pressed into a space
5 between the ring member and the pipe, the sleeve member is deformed inward, resulting in tight connection of the inner surface of the pipe to the outer surface of the cylindrical projection; wherein when the ring member and the sleeve member are assembled to the joint body, the ring member and the sleeve member are locked to the joint body.

10 Another example of the first sleeve-type pipe joint of the present invention comprises a joint body having a cylindrical projection adapted to be inserted into a pipe to be connected; a resiliently deformable, cylindrical sleeve member having at least one portion engageable with the joint body and a tapered portion on an outer surface; and a high-rigidity ring member
15 adapted to be disposed on an outer surface of the sleeve member and having on an inner surface a tapered portion engageable with the tapered portion of the sleeve member, wherein when the ring member is slidingly moved on the sleeve member toward a thicker region of the tapered portion of the sleeve member, the sleeve member is deformed inward, resulting in
20 tight connection of the inner surface of the pipe to the outer surface of the cylindrical projection; and wherein when the ring member and the sleeve member are assembled to the joint body, the ring member and the sleeve member are locked to the joint body.

In the above two examples, the sleeve member preferably has a
25 flange portion, which substantially abuts against a rear surface of the ring member when the connection of the sleeve-type pipe joint is completed. The sleeve member preferably has at least one projection on an outer surface for engaging the ring member.

A further example of the first sleeve-type pipe joint of the present invention comprises a joint body having a cylindrical projection adapted to be inserted into a pipe to be connected; a resiliently deformable, cylindrical sleeve member adapted to be abut against a pipe end-abutting surface of the joint body and having a tapered portion on an outer surface; and a high-rigidity ring member adapted to be disposed on an outer surface of the sleeve member and having at least one portion engageable with the joint body and a tapered portion on an inner surface, wherein when the ring member is slidingly moved on the sleeve member toward the joint body, the sleeve member is deformed inward, resulting in tight connection of the inner surface of the pipe to the outer surface of the cylindrical projection; and wherein when the ring member and the sleeve member are assembled to the joint body, the ring member and the sleeve member are locked to the joint body.

In a preferred embodiment, the sleeve member has at least one portion engageable with the ring member, such that the ring member and the sleeve member are not detached from the joint body in an assembled sleeve-type pipe joint.

The portion of the joint body with which the ring member and the sleeve member are engageable is preferably an annular groove, an annular projection or a plurality of annular ridges formed in a root portion of the cylindrical projection.

The sleeve member preferably has at least one longitudinal slit in a portion that shrinks in diameter by engagement with the ring member.

In another preferred embodiment, the sleeve member has a flange portion on the rear end side, which substantially abuts against a rear end surface of the ring member when the connection of the sleeve-type pipe joint is completed.

In a further preferred embodiment, the sleeve member has at least one projection on an outer surface, which is engageable with the engaging portion of the ring member to prevent the detachment of the sleeve member.

5 In a further preferred embodiment, the sleeve member has a plurality of projections extending forward from its front end, each of which has an outer projection in a tip end portion thereof, and the ring member has a plurality of longitudinal notches separated in a circumferential direction in a front portion thereof, whereby the outer projections of the
10 sleeve member engage the rear end surfaces of the notches of the ring member to prevent the detachment of the sleeve member.

In a further preferred embodiment, the sleeve member has at least one projection on an outer surface thereof at a position at which the sleeve member does not engage the ring member in an assembled state of the
15 sleeve-type pipe joint, and at which the ring member rides the sleeve member at the time of connection. This prevents the relative sliding movement of the ring member and the sleeve member in a longitudinal direction, by which the sleeve member shrinks in diameter, even when a smaller force than a predetermined level is exerted on the end surface of the
20 sleeve member and/or the ring member before the cylindrical projection of the joint body is inserted into the pipe.

The second sleeve-type pipe joint of the present invention comprises a joint body having a cylindrical projection adapted to be inserted into a pipe to be connected; and a shrinkable member mounted
25 onto an outer surface of the pipe; the shrinkable member comprising a resiliently deformable sleeve portion having a tapered portion on an outer surface, and a high-rigidity ring portion integrally connected to the sleeve portion via a thin portion; the relative movement of the sleeve portion and

the ring portion toward each other causing the ring portion to get seated on the sleeve portion with the thin portion cut, whereby the sleeve portion is deformed inward, resulting in the tight connection of the inner surface of the pipe to the outer surface of the cylindrical projection.

5 One example of the second sleeve-type pipe joint of the present invention comprises a joint body having a cylindrical projection adapted to be inserted into a pipe to be connected; and a shrinkable member mounted onto an outer surface of the pipe; the shrinkable member comprising a
10 resiliently deformable sleeve portion integrally having at least one portion engageable with the joint body, a flange portion and a shrinkable portion having a tapered outer surface in this order, with at least one slit extending longitudinally, and a high-rigidity ring portion integrally connected to a
15 rear end of the sleeve portion via a thin portion; the sliding movement of the ring portion toward the joint body causing the ring portion to get seated on the sleeve portion with the thin portion cut, whereby the sleeve portion is deformed inward, resulting in the tight connection of the inner surface of the pipe to the outer surface of the cylindrical projection.

 Another example of the second sleeve-type pipe joint of the present invention comprises a joint body having a cylindrical projection
20 adapted to be inserted into a pipe to be connected and a flange portion extending near a root portion of the cylindrical projection; and a shrinkable member mounted onto an outer surface of the pipe; the shrinkable member comprising a resiliently deformable sleeve portion having a tapered outer surface with at least one slit extending longitudinally, and a high-rigidity
25 ring portion integrally connected to a rear end of the sleeve portion via a thin portion; the sliding movement of the ring portion toward the joint body causing the ring portion to get seated on the sleeve portion with the thin portion cut, whereby the sleeve portion is deformed inward, resulting in the

tight connection of the inner surface of the pipe to the outer surface of the cylindrical projection.

A further example of the second sleeve-type pipe joint of the present invention comprises a joint body having a cylindrical projection adapted to be inserted into a pipe to be connected; and a shrinkable member mounted onto an outer surface of the pipe; the shrinkable member comprising a high-rigidity ring portion, at least one portion engageable with the joint body, which integrally extends from a front end of the ring portion, and a resiliently deformable sleeve portion integrally connected to a rear end of the ring portion via a thin portion; the sleeve portion comprising a shrinkable portion having a tapered outer surface and a flange portion in this order from the side of the joint body with at least one slit extending longitudinally; the sliding movement of the sleeve portion toward the joint body causing the sleeve portion to enter into a space between the ring portion and the pipe with the thin portion cut, whereby the sleeve portion is deformed inward, resulting in the tight connection of the inner surface of the pipe to the outer surface of the cylindrical projection.

The above shrinkable member preferably has at least one portion engageable with the joint body. Also, the sleeve portion preferably has a flange portion. Further, the sleeve portion preferably has at least one slit extending longitudinally.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1(a) is a partially cross-sectional side view showing a sleeve-type pipe joint according to the first embodiment of the present invention in a pre-connection state;

Fig. 1(b) is an exploded partial cross-sectional view showing the sleeve-type pipe joint of Fig. 1(a);

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing a sleeve member used in the sleeve-type pipe joint of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a partial cross-sectional view showing the sleeve-type pipe joint of Fig. 1 in a state in which connection to the pipe is completed;

5 Fig. 4 is a side view showing a tool for connecting the sleeve-type pipe joint of the first embodiment;

Fig. 5(a) is a partially cross-sectional side view showing a sleeve-type pipe joint according to the second embodiment of the present invention in a pre-connection state;

10 Fig. 5(b) is an exploded partial cross-sectional view showing the sleeve-type pipe joint of Fig. 5(a);

Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing a sleeve member used in the sleeve-type pipe joint of Fig. 5;

15 Fig. 7 is a partially cross-sectional side view showing a sleeve-type pipe joint according to the third embodiment of the present invention in a pre-connection state;

Fig. 8 is a partial cross-sectional view showing a sleeve-type pipe joint according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention in a pre-connection state;

20 Fig. 9 is a perspective view showing a sleeve member used in the sleeve-type pipe joint of Fig. 8;

Fig. 10 is a partial cross-sectional view showing a sleeve-type pipe joint according to the fifth embodiment of the present invention in a pre-connection state;

25 Fig. 11 is a perspective view showing a sleeve member used in the sleeve-type pipe joint of Fig. 10;

Fig. 12 is a partially cross-sectional side view showing a sleeve-type pipe joint according to the sixth embodiment of the present

invention in a pre-connection state;

Fig. 13 is a perspective view showing a sleeve member used in the sleeve-type pipe joint of Fig. 12;

5 Fig. 14 is a partially cross-sectional side view showing the sleeve-type pipe joint of Fig. 12 in a state in which connection to the pipe is completed;

Fig. 15 is a partially cross-sectional side view showing a sleeve-type pipe joint according to the seventh embodiment of the present invention in a pre-connection state;

10 Fig. 16 is a partially cross-sectional side view showing a sleeve-type pipe joint according to the eighth embodiment of the present invention in a pre-connection state;

Fig. 17 is a perspective view showing a sleeve member used in the sleeve-type pipe joint of Fig. 16;

15 Fig. 18 is a partial cross-sectional view showing the sleeve-type pipe joint of Fig. 16 in a state in which connection to the pipe is completed;

Fig. 19 is a partially cross-sectional side view showing a sleeve-type pipe joint according to the ninth embodiment of the present invention in a pre-connection state;

20 Fig. 20 is a partially cross-sectional side view showing the sleeve-type pipe joint of Fig. 19 in a state in which connection to the pipe is completed;

Fig. 21 is a partially cross-sectional side view showing a sleeve-type pipe joint according to the tenth embodiment of the present invention in a pre-connection state;

25 Fig. 22 is a partial cross-sectional view showing the sleeve-type pipe joint of Fig. 21 in a state in which connection to the pipe is completed;

Fig. 23 is a partially cross-sectional side view showing a

sleeve-type pipe joint according to the eleventh embodiment of the present invention in a pre-connection state;

Fig. 24 is a perspective view showing a sleeve member used in the sleeve-type pipe joint of Fig. 23;

5 Fig. 25 is a partially cross-sectional side view showing the sleeve-type pipe joint of Fig. 23 in a state in which connection to the pipe is completed;

Fig. 26 is a side view showing a tool for connecting the sleeve-type pipe joint of the eleventh embodiment;

10 Fig. 27 is a partially cross-sectional side view showing a sleeve-type pipe joint according to the twelfth embodiment of the present invention in a pre-connection state; and

Fig. 28 is a partially cross-sectional side view showing a sleeve-type pipe joint according to the thirteenth embodiment of the present invention in a pre-connection state;

15

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The sleeve-type pipe joint of each embodiment will be explained below referring to the drawings attached hereto. It should be noted that when reference numerals in each figure have the same numbers in the lowest two places, they show the same members or portions unless otherwise mentioned.

20

[1] First embodiment

Figs. 1-4 show a sleeve-type pipe joint according to the first embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 1(a) shows a state in which the sleeve-type pipe joint 10 is mounted onto the pipe 40, and Fig. 1(b) shows a state in which parts are separated. The pipe joint 10 comprises a joint body 11, a ring member 20 and a sleeve member 30.

25

The joint body 11 comprises a cylindrical projection 12 having a plurality of annular ridges 13 having a saw tooth cross section on an outer surface, which is inserted into the pipe 40, an annular projection 16 having a surface 14 against which the end of the pipe 40 abuts, and an annular groove 15 into which the engaging portion of the ring member 20 enters. The ring member 20 comprises a front portion 23 provided with a plurality of notches 21 separated in a circumferential direction, and a rear portion 24 having a rearward tapered portion 25 in an inner surface. The front portion 23 having notches 21 is provided with inner projections 22 engageable with the annular groove 15 of the joint body 11.

As shown in Fig. 2, the sleeve member 30 comprises a cylindrical body 31, a cylindrical tapered portion 35 extending from a front end of the cylindrical body 31, and a plurality of (two in the shown example) extensions 33 projecting from a front end of the cylindrical tapered portion 35. To fully exhibit the function of the sleeve-type pipe joint 10, the ring member 20 and the cylindrical projection 12 are higher in rigidity than the pipe 40 and the sleeve member 30. Therefore, the sleeve member 30 having the extensions 33 is provided with a plurality of (two in the shown example) slits 36 extending longitudinally in the cylindrical tapered portion 35 and the cylindrical body 31 at a circumferentially equal interval. Each extension 33 is provided at a tip end with an outer projection 34 engageable with a rear end surface 21a of each notch 21 of the ring member 20. The sleeve member 30 is provided with a flange portion 32 at a rear end.

As shown in Fig. 1(a), after assembling the ring member 20 and the sleeve member 30 to the joint body 11, the pipe 40 is inserted into the sleeve member 30. The inner projection 22 of the ring member 20 goes beyond a slanting surface of the annular projection 16 of the joint body 11 to engage the annular groove 15. Because the outer projection 34 of the

sleeve member 30 engages the rear end surface 21a of the notch 21 of the ring member 20, the sleeve member 30 is not detached from the sleeve-type pipe joint 10.

As shown in Fig. 4, when the sleeve member 30 is pushed inward the ring member 20 by a manual tool 50, the tapered portion 35 of the sleeve member 30 is pressed onto the tapered portion 25 of the ring member 20 as shown in Fig. 3. Because the ring member 20 has higher rigidity than that of the sleeve member 30 having slits 36, the cylindrical tapered portion 35 and the cylindrical body 31 of the sleeve member 30 shrink in diameter. As a result, the pipe 40 is deformed inward so that the inner surface of the pipe 40 is pressed onto the outer surface of the cylindrical projection 12 of the joint body 11. Because the outer surface of the cylindrical projection 12 is provided with a plurality of annular ridges 13, which bite into the inner surface of the pipe 40, the pipe 40 is prevented from being detached from the pipe joint 10 with complete seal. Though a manual tool is shown in Fig. 4, an electric or hydraulic tool may be used for connecting the sleeve-type pipe joint 10 of the present invention.

Fig. 3 shows a state in which the sleeve-type pipe joint 10 is completely connected to the pipe 40. Because the inner projection 22 of the ring member 20 firmly engages the annular groove 15 of the joint body 11 in this state, the ring member 20 is not detached from the joint body 11.

The feature of the sleeve-type pipe joint 10 in this embodiment is that the ring member 20 and the sleeve member 30 assembled to the joint body 11 are not detached from the pipe joint 10 even before connection, because they are kept undetached by engagement with the engaging portions such as the inner projection 22 of the ring member 20 and the outer projection 34 of the sleeve member 30. Because of such structure,

the connection of the sleeve-type pipe joint 10 to the pipe 40 can be achieved simply by inserting the pipe 40 into the cylindrical projection 12 of the joint body 11, and pushing the sleeve member 30 into the ring member 20 with a tool 50. Accordingly, it is possible to omit the assembling operation of parts by a plumber, avoiding erroneous assembling of parts.

Whether or not the pipe 40 has surely been inserted into the joint body 11 is confirmed by whether or not the end of the pipe 40 abuts against the pipe end-abutting surface 14 of the joint body 11. This confirmation can be carried out by observation from outside by the naked eye through the notches 21 of the ring member 20. Also, the completion of the pushing operation of the sleeve member 30 can be confirmed by the fact that the flange portion 32 of the sleeve member 30 abuts against the rear end surface 21b of the ring member 20.

15 [2] Second embodiment

The sleeve-type pipe joint 110 according to the second embodiment of the present invention shown in Figs. 5 and 6 is different from that of the first embodiment mainly in the structure of a sleeve member 130. Specifically, the sleeve member 130 has a double-cylinder structure in which an inner cylindrical portion 131 is integrally connected to an outer cylindrical portion 133 via a rear end portion 132. As in the first embodiment, the inner cylindrical portion 131 comprises a cylindrical body 137, and a cylindrical tapered portion 135 extending from a front end of the cylindrical body 137, with a plurality of (two in the shown example) slits 136 longitudinally extending in the cylindrical tapered portion 135 and the cylindrical body 137. The outer cylindrical portion 133 comprises a plurality of notches 138 with each extension 133 is provided at a tip inner end with an inner projection 134 engageable with the step 123 of the ring

member 120. The ring member 120 differs from that in the sleeve-type pipe joint of the first embodiment in that it has on an outer surface a step 123 engageable with the inner projection 134 of the sleeve member 130.

As shown in Fig. 5, the ring member 120 is mounted onto the joint body 11, while the sleeve member 130 is mounted onto a rear end of the ring member 120. In this state, because the inner projection 122 of the ring member 120 engages the annular groove 15 of the joint body 11, and because the inner projection 134 of the sleeve member 130 engages the step 123 of the ring member 120, the ring member 120 and the sleeve member 130 are not detached from the joint body 11.

After insertion of the pipe 40, the ring member 120 is pressed into the sleeve member 130 by a tool 50, so that the tapered portion 135 of the sleeve member 130 is pressed onto the tapered portion 125 of the ring member 120. Because the ring member 120 is higher in rigidity than the inner cylindrical portion 131 of the sleeve member 130 having slits 136, the cylindrical tapered portion 135 and the cylindrical body 137 of the sleeve member 130 are caused to shrink, resulting in the inward deformation of the pipe 40. As a result, the annular ridges 13 on the outer surface of the cylindrical projection 12 bite into the inner surface of the pipe 40, so that the pipe 40 is prevented from detachment with complete seal.

[3] Third embodiment

The sleeve-type pipe joint 210 according to the third embodiment of the present invention shown in Fig. 7 is different from the sleeve-type pipe joint 10 of the first embodiment in that a sleeve member 230 is provided with an outward projection 235 on an outer surface. With this structure, the sleeve-type pipe joint 210 can be conveyed to a piping site with each part assembled. Also, because an outer projection 235 of the sleeve member 230 abuts against the rear end surface 21b of the notch 21

of the ring member 20, the sleeve member 230 would not enter into the ring member 20, if a modestly small force were applied from outside to the sleeve member 230 during conveyance in such a direction that it is pushed inward the ring member 20. This prevents the erroneous shrinking of the sleeve member 230.

When the sleeve member 230 is pushed inward the ring member 20 with a tool, a thrust force is about 80-100 kgf (784-980 N) for a resin pipe of 10-25 mm in outer diameter. Accordingly, it is preferable to provide a manual tool with a booster. Incidentally, instead of providing the sleeve member 230 with the outer projection 235 as in the present embodiment, the angle of the tapered surface 25 of the ring member 20 or the rigidity of the sleeve member 230 may be properly adjusted, such that a modestly small outside force does not cause the sleeve member 230 to enter into the ring member 20, resulting in avoiding shrinkage in diameter. This prevents the inconvenience that the sleeve member 230 has been slightly shrunken before connection operation by an outside force during conveyance or handling, thereby making it impossible to insert the pipe 40 into the pipe joint.

[4] Fourth embodiment

The sleeve-type pipe joint 310 according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention shown in Figs. 8 and 9 is different from the sleeve-type pipe joint 10 of the first embodiment in that a sleeve member 330 is provided on an outer surface with grooves 337 each longitudinally extending to an outer projection 334. With this structure, in the resin injection molding of the sleeve member 330, a molding can be withdrawn longitudinally from the side of the outer projection 334, making it unnecessary to use die parts slidable in perpendicular to the opening direction of the die. This makes the structure of the die simple, and makes

it possible to mold a large number of products at the same time in a single die, resulting in higher productivity in injection molding.

[5] Fifth embodiment

The sleeve-type pipe joint 410 according to the fifth embodiment of the present invention shown in Figs. 10 and 11 is different from the sleeve-type pipe joint 110 of the second embodiment shown in Figs. 5 and 6, in that an outer cylindrical portion 433 of a sleeve member 430 is provided with notches 438 longitudinally extending at the same circumferential positions as inner projections 434 at a tip end. Provided at circumferential positions between the adjacent notches 438, 438 are notches 439 extending longitudinally in the sleeve member 430. Each notch 438 opens at a rear end of the sleeve member 430, while each notch 439 opens at a front end of the sleeve member 430. With this structure, moldings can easily be withdrawn simply by opening the die longitudinally as in the sleeve member 330 shown in Fig. 9, resulting in providing the die with a simple structure and capability of forming a large number of products at the same time.

[6] Sixth embodiment

The sleeve-type pipe joint 510 according to the sixth embodiment of the present invention shown in Fig. 12 comprises a sleeve member 530 having a similar shape to that of the sleeve member 30 shown in Figs. 1-3, with differences that (a) extensions 533 of the sleeve member 530 are so long that they engage the annular groove 15 of the joint body 11; (b) projections 534 provided at tip ends of the extensions 533 protrude inward; and (c) the extensions 533 are provided with projections 543 on their outer surfaces. A ring member 520 in the sleeve-type pipe joint 510 of the present embodiment is in a relatively narrow ring shape without slits 21 as seen in the first embodiment.

With this structure, in a state where the sleeve member 530 is assembled to the joint body 11, the inner projection 534 of the sleeve member 530 engages the annular groove 15 of the joint body 11, and a front-end surface 520a of the ring member 520 engages the projections 543 of the extensions 533. Thus, the ring member 520 and the sleeve member 530 are not detached from the joint body 11.

When the ring member 520 is moved toward the rear end of the sleeve member 530 until it abuts against a flange portion 532 after the insertion of the pipe 40 between the cylindrical projection 12 of the joint body 11 and the sleeve member 530, the inner tapered portion 525 of the ring member 520 is brought into contact with the outer tapered portion 535 of the sleeve member 530, such that the sleeve member 530 is pressed inward, resulting in reduction in diameter as shown in Fig. 14. Thus, the annular ridges 13 on an outer surface of the cylindrical projection 12 bite into the inner surface of the pipe 40, resulting in prevention of detachment from the pipe joint with complete seal.

The feature of this embodiment is that the sleeve member 530 does not move relative to the pipe 40 at the time of connection. Therefore, when the ring member 520 is slidingly moved for connection with a tool, etc., no friction resistance is generated between the outer surface of the pipe 40 and the inner surface of the sleeve member 530, with friction limited only between the outer surface of the sleeve member 530 and the inner surface of the ring member 520. Thus, a thrust force necessary for moving the ring member 520 can be made small. Also, because the sleeve member 530 may be provided with properly reduced rigidity with slits 536 formed in a front portion thereof to make the shrinkage of the sleeve member 530 easy, a thrust force necessary for slidingly moving the ring member 520 at the time of connection of the pipe 40 can be made properly

small.

[7] Seventh embodiment

A sleeve member 630 in the sleeve-type pipe joint 610 according to the seventh embodiment of the present invention shown in Fig. 15
5 comprises a cylindrical body 631, a flange portion 632 integrally provided at a front end of the cylindrical body 631, a projection 633 extending forward from a front end of the flange portion 632, an inner projection 634 provided at a tip end of the projection 643, a tapered portion 635 integrally connected to a rear end of the cylindrical body 631, projection 643
10 extending rearward from a rear end of the tapered portion 635, and an outer projection 644 provided at a tip end of the projection 643. The ring member 620 comprises, on an inner surface, a tapered portion 625 brought into slidable contact with the tapered portion 635 of the sleeve member 630, and a step 626 engageable with the outer projection 644. As shown in Fig.
15 15, in a state where the sleeve member 630 and the ring member 620 are assembled to the joint body 11, the inner projection 634 of the sleeve member 630 engages the annular groove 15 of the joint body 11, while the step 626 of the ring member 620 engages the outer projection 644 of the sleeve member 630. Thus, the sleeve member 630 and the ring member
20 620 are not detached from the joint body 11.

To connect the sleeve-type pipe joint 610 to the pipe 40, the pipe 40 is first inserted between the cylindrical projection 12 of the joint body 11 and the sleeve member 630, in a state where the sleeve member 630 and the ring member 620 are assembled to the joint body 11 as shown in Fig.
25 15. Next, the ring member 620 is slid toward the joint body 11 by a tool to have both tapered portions 625, 635 to engage each other, thereby shrinking the sleeve member 630 in diameter. In this embodiment, too, because the sleeve member 630 does not slide on the pipe 40, no friction

resistance is generated on the outer surface of the pipe 40, whereby the connection of the sleeve-type pipe joint 610 can be easily achieved.

[8] Eighth embodiment

The sleeve-type pipe joint 710 according to the eighth
5 embodiment of the present invention shown in Figs. 16-18 comprises (a) a joint body 711 comprising a first annular projection 714 having a rearward slanting surface, a second annular projection 716 having a rearward
slanting surface, and a cylindrical projection 712 having a plurality of
annular ridges 713 on an outer surface; (b) a ring member 720 comprising a
10 tapered portion 725 on an inner surface, an inner projection 722 on a tip
end, and a plurality of notches 721 substantially at a front end; and (c) a sleeve member 730 comprising a tapered portion 735 on an outer surface
on the rear side, with notches 761, 762 provided on front and rear sides.

Fig. 17 shows the overall appearance of the sleeve member 730.
15 The notches 761 on the larger-diameter front side have a function as
windows for confirming the insertion of the pipe 40, too, while the notches
762 on the smaller-diameter rear side function to reduce rigidity so that the
sleeve member 730 easily shrinks in diameter.

When the ring member 720 is mounted onto the joint body 711
20 with the sleeve member 730 assembled in the ring member 720, the inner
projection 722 of the ring member 720 engages the second annular
projection 716 of the joint body 711, so that the ring member 720 and the
sleeve member 730 are not detached from the joint body 711.

When the ring member 720 is slidably moved with a tool, etc. the
25 inner tapered portion 725 of the ring member 720 is brought into slidable
contact with the outer tapered portion 735 of the sleeve member 730,
resulting in the shrinkage of the sleeve member 730 in diameter, thereby
deforming the pipe 40 inward. As a result, the annular ridges 713 on the

outer surface of the cylindrical projection 712 of the joint body 711 bite into the inner surface of the pipe 40, surly preventing the withdrawal of the pipe 40 with full seal. Fig. 18 shows a state where the ring member 720 has been slidingly moved until a front end of the ring member 720 abuts against the slanting surface of the first annular projection 714 of the joint body 711. By observing by the naked eye whether or not the tip end of the ring member 720 has abutted against the slanting surface of the first annular projection 714 of the joint body 711, the completion of connecting the sleeve-type pipe joint 710 to the pipe 40 can easily be confirmed.

Alternatively, when the sliding of the ring member 720 has been completed, the inner projection 722 of the ring member 720 may cross the slanting surface of the annular projection 714 of the joint body 711, resulting in engagement with the annular projection 714.

In this embodiment, too, because the sleeve member 730 does not slide on the pipe 40, no friction resistance is generated on the outer surface of the pipe 40, resulting in easy connection of the sleeve-type pipe joint 710.

[9] Ninth embodiment

Figs. 19 and 20 show a sleeve-type pipe joint 810 according to the ninth embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, a joint body 811 comprises a flange portion 816 in a root portion of a cylindrical projection 812, and a plurality of projections 814 integrally extending from a rear end of the flange portion 816, with an inner projection 818 provided at a tip end of each projection 814. A ring member 820 comprises an outer projection 822 at a tip end, which is engageable with an inner projection 818 of the joint body 811. Incidentally, the shape of a sleeve member 830 is essentially the same as that of the sleeve member 730 according to the eighth embodiment shown in Figs. 16-18.

When the ring member 820 is assembled to the joint body 811 with the sleeve member 830 inserted into the ring member 820, the outer projection 822 of the ring member 820 engages the inner projection 818 of the joint body 811, so that the ring member 820 and the sleeve member 830 are not detached from the joint body 811.

When the ring member 820 is slidably moved with a tool, etc., the inner tapered portion 825 of the ring member 820 is brought into slidable contact with the outer tapered portion 835 of the sleeve member 830, resulting in the shrinkage of the sleeve member 830 in diameter, thereby deforming the pipe 40 inward. As a result, the annular ridges 813 on the outer surface of the cylindrical projection 812 of the joint body 811 bite into the inner surface of the pipe 40, thereby preventing the withdrawal of the pipe 40 with full seal. Fig. 20 shows a state where the connection of the ring member 820 has been completed. In this state, the projection 814 of the joint body 811 abuts against the front-end surface 842 of the ring member 820. By observing by the naked eye whether or not the tip end 819 of the projection 814 of the joint body 811 has abutted against the ring member 820, the completion of connecting the sleeve-type pipe joint 810 to the pipe 40 can easily be confirmed. In this embodiment, too, because the sleeve member 830 does not slide on the pipe 40, no friction resistance is generated on the outer surface of the pipe 40, resulting in easy connection of the sleeve-type pipe joint 810.

[10] Tenth embodiment

Figs. 21 and 22 show a sleeve-type pipe joint 910 according to the tenth embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, a joint body 911 comprises a plurality of saw tooth-shaped annular ridges 951 for engaging a ring member in a root portion of a cylindrical projection 912, and an annular projection 921 having a slanting surface. A ring member

920 and a sleeve member 830 have essentially the same shapes as those shown in Figs. 16-18.

When the ring member 920 is assembled to the joint body 911 with the sleeve member 930 inserted into the ring member 920, the inner projection 922 of the ring member 920 engages one of the annular ridges 951 of the joint body 911, so that the ring member 920 and the sleeve member 930 are not detached from the joint body 911.

When the ring member 920 is longitudinally pushed forward with a tool, etc., the ring member 920 slidably moves with the inner projection 922 of the ring member 920 going beyond a plurality of annular ridges 951. Thus, the inner tapered portion 925 of the ring member 920 is brought into slidable contact with the outer tapered portion 935 of the sleeve member 930, resulting in the shrinkage of the sleeve member 930 in diameter, thereby deforming the pipe 40 inward. As a result, the annular ridges 913 on the outer surface of the cylindrical projection 912 of the joint body 911 bite into the inner surface of the pipe 40, surely preventing the withdrawal of the pipe 40 with full seal. Fig. 22 shows a state where the ring member 920 has been slidably moved until a front end 931 of the ring member 920 abuts against the annular projection 921 of the joint body 911. By observing by the naked eye whether or not the front end 931 of the ring member 920 has abutted against the annular projection 921 of the joint body 911, the completion of connecting the sleeve-type pipe joint 910 to the pipe 40 can easily be confirmed. In this embodiment, too, because the sleeve member 930 does not slide on the pipe 40, no friction resistance is generated on the outer surface of the pipe 40, resulting in easy connection of the sleeve-type pipe joint 910.

The advantage of this embodiment is that the tight connection of the ring member 920 to the joint body 911 can be prevented from loosening,

even if vibration is given to the piping after connection with the sleeve-type pipe joints 910. Also, by determining the materials and sizes of the parts, such that the ring member 920 would not be detached from the joint body 911, even if vibration, outside force, etc. were given the sleeve-type pipe joint 910 during conveyance to a piping site, and that even if a pushing force were applied to the ring member 920, the inner projection 922 of the ring member 920 would not cross the annular ridges 951 of the joint body 911 as long as the pushing force is less than about 15 kgf, it is possible to prevent the disadvantages that the ring member 920 is moved before connection operation to cause the shrinkage in diameter of the sleeve member 930, resulting in failure to insert the pipe 40 into the sleeve-type pipe joint 910 at the time of connection. In addition, when the pipe 40 is inserted into the cylindrical projection 912, the ring member 920 is not erroneously pushed to move. Incidentally, instead of providing a plurality of annular ridges 951 to the joint body 911, the inner projection 922 of the ring member 920 may be shaped as a plurality of annular ridges to achieve the same effects.

[11] Eleventh embodiment

Figs. 23-26 show a sleeve-type pipe joint 1010 according to the eleventh embodiment of the present invention. A joint body usable in this embodiment may be the same as that of the first embodiment shown in Figs. 1-4.

The feature of this embodiment is that a shrinkable member 1020 is constituted by a cylindrical sleeve portion 1030 integrally connected to a cylindrical ring portion 1024 such that they are easily cut. Specifically, the shrinkable member 1020 comprises a cylindrical sleeve portion 1030 comprising a flange portion 1022, a cylindrical projection 1021 extending forward from the flange portion 1022 and a pressure-receiving portion

1026 extending rearward from the flange portion 1022, and a cylindrical ring portion 1024 integrally connected to a rear end of the pressure-receiving portion 1026 of the cylindrical sleeve portion 1030 via a thin portion 1025. The sleeve portion 1030 is provided with a plurality of
5 slits 1027 extending longitudinally in the cylindrical projection 1021, the flange portion 1022 and the pressure-receiving portion 1026.

The cylindrical projection 1021 may be in a conical shape having a slightly expanded front end or in a completely cylindrical shape having the same radius along its axis. The cylindrical projection 1021 is provided
10 with an inward annular projection 1023 at a front end. The pressure-receiving portion 1026 has a tapered outer surface such that it becomes thinner toward a rear end. A front inner end of the ring portion 1024 is integrally connected to a rear end of the pressure-receiving portion 1026 via a thin portion 1025.

15 The inner diameter of the ring portion 1024 is set larger than the outer diameter of the pipe 40 to the extent that the tapered pressure-receiving portion 1026 is fully reduced in diameter when the ring portion 1024 gets seated on the tapered pressure-receiving portion 1026. Though the ring portion 1024 may have a cylindrical inner surface as
20 shown in Fig. 23, it may have an inner surface tapered complementally to the tapered pressure-receiving portion 1026 of the sleeve portion 1030, if necessary. Because the ring portion 1024 is much thicker than the pressure-receiving portion 1026 of the sleeve portion 1030, the ring portion 1024 has sufficiently large rigidity so as not to expand at the time of
25 shrinking the pressure-receiving portion 1026. Also, the ring portion 1024 has substantially the same width (longitudinal length) as the longitudinal length of the pressure-receiving portion 1026 of the sleeve portion 1030.

When the shrinkable member 1020 is assembled to the joint body 11 as shown in Fig. 23, the inner annular projection 1023 of the shrinkable member 1020 engages the annular groove 15 of the joint body 11, thereby preventing the shrinkable member 1020 from detaching from the joint body

5 11. When the ring portion 1024 is slidably moved toward the flange portion 1022 with a manual tool 50 engaging the flange portion 1022 and the ring portion 1024 as shown in Fig. 26, the ring portion 1024 gets seated on the tapered pressure-receiving portion 1026 of the sleeve portion 1030 with the thin portion 1025 cut as shown in Fig. 25, resulting in the
10 shrinkage of the tapered pressure-receiving portion 1026 in diameter. Because the sleeve portion 1030 has a plurality of slits 1027 separate in a circumferential direction, it is easily reduced in diameter. Also, because the ring portion 1024 has substantially the same width (longitudinal length) as the longitudinal length of the pressure-receiving portion 1026 of the
15 sleeve portion 1030, the ring portion 1024 is substantially entirely seated on the pressure-receiving portion 1026 when the connection of the sleeve-type pipe joint 1010 is completed.

Fig. 25 shows the completely connected sleeve-type pipe joint 1010. The pipe 40 is deformed inward by the shrinkage of the tapered
20 pressure-receiving portion 1026 in diameter, so that the inner surface of the pipe 40 is pressed onto the outer surface of the cylindrical projection 12 of the joint body 11. Because the cylindrical projection 12 is provided with a plurality of annular ridges 13 on an outer surface, the annular ridges 13 bite into the inner surface of the pipe 40, so that the pipe 40 is prevented
25 from detachment with complete seal.

Because the shrinkable member 1020 is firmly locked to the joint body 11 in this embodiment, parts are less likely to be separated during conveyance of the sleeve-type pipe joints 1010 to a piping site, and the

connection of the sleeve-type pipe joint 1010 can be carried out simply by inserting the pipe 40 into the shrinkable member 1020, and then sliding the ring portion 1024 of the shrinkable member 1020 longitudinally while avoiding the erroneous assembling of parts. Also, because the

5. longitudinal sliding of the shrinkable member 1020 can be carried out by a simple manual tool 50, the connection of the sleeve-type pipe joint 10110 is easy and efficient.

As shown in Figs. 23 and 24, because the sleeve portion 1030 of the shrinkable member 1020 is provided with a plurality of slits 1027, it is possible to confirm through the slits 1027 by the naked eye from outside whether or not the end of the pipe 40 closely abuts against the pipe end-abutting surface 14 of the joint body 11, thereby surely preventing the insufficient insertion of the pipe 40 into the joint body 11.

[12] Twelfth embodiment

- 15 Fig. 27 shows a sleeve-type pipe joint 1110 according to the twelfth embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, the joint body 1111 comprises a flange portion 1116 in a root portion of a cylindrical projection 1112. A shrinkable member 1120 comprises a sleeve portion 1126 having a tapered outer surface getting thinner toward its rear end, and a cylindrical ring portion 1124 integrally connected to a rear end of the sleeve portion 1126 via a thin portion 1125. The sleeve portion 1126 is provided with a plurality of slits 1127 extending longitudinally. The ring portion 1124 may be substantially the same as the ring portion 1024 in the eleventh embodiment.

- 25 When the ring portion 1124 is slidably moved toward the flange portion 1116 with a manual tool 50 engaging the flange portion 1116 of the joint body 1111 and the ring portion 1124, the ring portion 1124 gets seated on the tapered sleeve portion 1126 with the thin portion 1125 cut, resulting

in the shrinkage of the tapered sleeve portion 1126 in diameter. Because the ring portion 1124 has substantially the same width (longitudinal length) as the longitudinal length of the sleeve portion 1126, the ring portion 1124 is substantially entirely seated on the sleeve portion 1126 when the connection of the sleeve-type pipe joint 1110 is completed. The pipe 40 is deformed inward by the shrinkage of the sleeve portion 1126 in diameter, so that the inner surface of the pipe 40 is pressed onto the outer surface of the cylindrical projection 1112 of the joint body 1111. Because the cylindrical projection 1112 is provided with a plurality of annular ridges 1113 on an outer surface, the annular ridges 1113 bite into the inner surface of the pipe 40, so that the pipe 40 is prevented from detachment with complete seal.

[13] Thirteenth embodiment

Fig. 28 shows a sleeve-type pipe joint 1210 according to the thirteenth embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, a shrinkable member 1220 comprises a tapered sleeve portion 1226 becoming thinner toward a front end thereof, and a thick ring portion 1224 integrally connected to a front end of the tapered sleeve portion 1226 via a thin portion 1225, an annular projection 1223 extending from a front end of the ring portion 1224, and an inner projection 1234 provided at a tip end of the annular projection 1223. A flange portion 1232 is integrally connected to a rear end of the tapered sleeve portion 1226. A plurality of slits 1227 longitudinally extend in the tapered sleeve portion 1226 and the flange portion 1232. The annular projection 1223 is provided with a plurality of windows 1228, through which it is possible to confirm by the naked eye whether or not the end of the pipe 40 abuts against the pipe end-abutting surface 14 of the joint body 11.

Because the ring portion 1224 is much thicker than the tapered

sleeve portion 1226, the ring portion 1224 has sufficiently large rigidity so as not to expand at the time of shrinking the tapered sleeve portion 1226. Also, the ring portion 1224 has substantially the same width (longitudinal length) as the longitudinal length of the tapered sleeve portion 1226.

5 When the shrinkable member 1220 is assembled to the joint body 11 as shown in Fig. 28, the inner annular projection 1234 of the shrinkable member 1220 engages the annular groove 15 of the joint body 11, thereby preventing the shrinkable member 1220 from detaching from the joint body 11. When the tapered sleeve portion 1226 is slidingly moved toward the
10 ring portion 1224 with a manual tool engaging the flange portion 1232 and the ring portion 1224, the tapered sleeve portion 1226 is forced to enter into the ring portion 1224 with the thin portion 1225 cut, resulting in the shrinkage of the tapered sleeve portion 1226 in diameter. Because the tapered sleeve portion 1226 has a plurality of slits 1227 separate in a
15 circumferential direction, it is easily reduced in diameter. Also, because the ring portion 1224 has substantially the same width (longitudinal length) as the longitudinal length of the tapered sleeve portion 1226, the ring portion 1224 is substantially entirely seated on the tapered sleeve portion 1226 when the connection of the sleeve-type pipe joint 1210 is completed.

20 The pipe 40 is deformed inward by the shrinkage of the tapered sleeve portion 1226 in diameter, so that the inner surface of the pipe 40 is pressed onto the outer surface of the cylindrical projection 12 of the joint body 11. Because the cylindrical projection 12 is provided with a plurality of annular ridges 13 on an outer surface, the annular ridges 13 bite
25 into the inner surface of the pipe 40, so that the pipe 40 is prevented from detachment with complete seal.

 In any embodiments, the joint body adapted to be tightly connected to the pipe 40 should be made of materials having extremely

larger rigidity, so that it is not deformed during the connection operation of the sleeve-type pipe joint. Accordingly, the joint body is preferably made of metals or high-rigidity plastics. Though the ring member may also be made of metals or high-rigidity plastics, it may be the same as the sleeve member in material because it is provided with higher rigidity by making it thicker. The materials of the sleeve member are preferably plastics having large elasticity constants such as polyethylene, polypropylene, etc. so that it may easily shrink in diameter. In the case of the eleventh to thirteenth embodiments using a shrinkable member integrally constituted by a sleeve portion and a ring portion, the overall shrinkable member is integrally formed from plastics by injection molding, etc.

As described above in detail, the sleeve-type pipe joint of the present invention has a structure in which a ring member (or portion) and a tapered sleeve member (or portion) are brought into slidable contact with each other by a tool to shrink the sleeve member (or portion), thereby compressing a pipe such that the pipe is tightly connected to a cylindrical projection of the joint body. Accordingly, the sleeve-type pipe joint can be constituted by a minimum number of parts. Also, because the sleeve-type pipe joint of the present invention can be connected to the pipe simply and surely, the connection operation time is greatly reduced. In addition, there is unlikely unevenness in connection strength, with ease to confirm the connected conditions, thereby less likely to suffer from erroneous connection operation.